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Horticultural Products Review

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) in October, the first month of fiscal year 1989, reached $328 million. Horticultural export earnings have exhibited a pronounced upward trend in the past year, with the October figure exceeding the average monthly total over the previous 12 months by more than $70 million. October results were highlighted by heavy shipments of fresh fruit. Exports of lemons to Japan were up sharply along with grapes--to Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Japan--and plums to Taiwan, Japan, and Italy. A marked increase in shipments of fresh onions to Japan was recorded in October. Exports of canned corn to Western Europe also were heavy.

(*Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--The European Community Agricultural Council introduced a package of budget stabilizer measures in the EC fruit and vegetable sector as part of the 1988/89 agricultural price package decisions. As is the case in several other sectors (i.e., grains, oilseeds) maximum guarantee thresholds (MGQ) were established, with support prices in the subsequent marketing year reduced if this year's production exceeds MGQ. Following is a recap of the Council's 1988/89 price package decisions with special attention paid to new maximum guarantee thresholds.

Withdrawals: This year, the Council introduced intervention thresholds for lemons, oranges, and peaches as a percentage of average quantities produced and intended for fresh consumption in the last five marketing years for which production figures are available. The intervention threshold will be reduced in four steps to 10 percent of average production of the last five years by the 1991/92 marketing year for lemons and oranges and 12 percent for peaches. If during a marketing year the quantities of product withdrawn from the market exceed the established threshold, basic and buying-in prices fixed for the next marketing year would be reduced by 1 percent (maximum 20 percent) for every set amount the threshold is exceeded. See the statistical section for threshold levels and scheduled reductions.

Processed Fruit and Vegetables: In view of the intervention threshold system established for fresh peaches and to avoid transfers to processing, the Council agreed to establish a guarantee production threshold for canned peaches. If the guarantee threshold is exceeded, the processing subsidy for the following marketing year must be reduced in proportion to the amount the threshold is exceeded. The threshold level for the 1988/89 marketing year is set at 502,000 metric tons for the EC-10, with Spain keeping the quota agreed upon in the Act of Accession.

For tomato products, the Council left unchanged the threshold system established in 1985 and made no changes in the overall quantity eligible for the subsidy. Spain and Portugal were brought into the system. (See July 1988 Horticultural Products Review for the quantities eligible for the processing subsidy for all firms in Member States.) The threshold is 4,700,000 metric tons of fresh tomatoes and is divided among competing products for the 1988/89 marketing year as follows:

2,905,694 tons	Tomato concentrate
1,268,628 tons	Whole peeled tomatoes
525,678 tons	Other processed tomato products

The processing aid for cherries was discontinued as of the 1988/89 marketing year. However, the minimum import price system (MIP) for processed cherry products will be maintained and provisions were made to differentiate the MIP for frozen cherries based on whether they are pitted or not.

For raisins, in view of enlargement, the Council introduced a guarantee threshold for "Moscatel" varieties which are principally supplied by Spain and Portugal. The threshold was set at 4,000 tons with support prices reduced in the following year by the proportion the threshold is exceeded.

Citrus and Products

--Mexican citrus production in 1988/89 is forecast at a record 3.2 million tons, 11 percent above last season. Mexico's orange crop, normally accounting for more than two-thirds of the total citrus harvest, will be significantly larger thanks to favorable growing conditions throughout major producing regions and a 17 percent expansion in harvested area. The outlook for Mexican orange production is bright given that more than 40 percent of total planted acreage has not yet reached bearing age. Mexican production of grapefruit in 1988/89, however, will fall to 80,000 tons due to fruit losses in the states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon caused by hurricane Gilbert in mid-September. Tangerine production will be slightly larger than a year ago, but substantially below the record level reached a decade earlier. The tangerine crop is gradually recovering from the severe freeze damage sustained in the early 1980's.

Mexican exports of fresh citrus in 1988/89 are projected at 60,000 tons, slightly below last season. This year's poor grapefruit crop will cut exports of this type fruit from 15,000 tons to 10,000 tons, while orange and tangerine volumes will be about the same as last year. A 120,000 ton increase in the quantity of oranges utilized by processors will result in an improved export availability for orange juice in 1988/89.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--Chirimoya, an exotic tropical fruit, may soon join an increasing number of other competitive fruits being exported from Chile to the United States. According the U.S. Agricultural Attache in Chile, the United States, Canada, the EC, and East Asia are being persued by Chilean producers of chirimoyas as possible markets for the fruit. Chirimoyas are also grown in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador. A different variety is reported to be grown in Spain and Vietnam. Some Central American and Caribbean countries produce a similar fruit called atemoya.

In Chile, chirimoyas are produced in two main regions, the Quillota area, producing fruit from July through November, and La Serena, producing from May to December. In 1988 production was estimated at 8,302 metric tons, up 18 percent from 1987. Production is projected to reach some 12,000 tons by 1991.

Some sporadic exports of chirimoyas have reportedly taken place with excellent results that have encouraged and improved production. Chirimoya imports are permitted into the United States if fumigated with methyl bromide to control false red spider (*Previpalpus chilensis*), but this damages the fruit. This pest is non-existent in the U.S.

Dried Fruit and Treenuts

--At 10,000 metric tons, dried prune production in Yugoslavia during marketing year 1988/89 (October/September) was down by nearly 20 percent from 1987/88. Weather conditions were favorable for a large fresh prune crop until July when drought and high daytime temperatures caused extensive droppage of immature fruit in some of the country's major growing areas. Additionally, growers, dissatisfied with the prices offered for fresh plums by processors and the local trade, diverted an increased quantity of their fresh plums into brandy production.

Not only was the 1988/89 dried prune supply down due to the smaller fresh prune crop, the prunes were smaller than normal, making them harder to sell for hard currency in Western Europe, which prefers large size prunes. Thus, an increased proportion of exports for the year (estimated at about 9,000 metric tons, down 25 percent from 1987/88) must be sold to the Soviet Union, traditionally Yugoslavia's primary market, and to other less quality and size conscious outlets in Eastern Europe and North Africa.

Vegetables

--Effective December 5, 1988, honeydew melons from Brazil are enterable into the United States. All boxes are to be stamped "Warning: Honeydew melons not to be distributed in the following States or territories: AL, AS, AZ, CA, FL, GA, GU, HI, LA, MS, NM, PR, SC, TX, AND VI." Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming that preclearance inspection has been completed in Brazil, and by a PPQ Form 203 signed by an APHIS representative. Entry will be allowed until April 1, 1989.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--According to official West German estimates, 9.29 million hectoliters (mhl) of wine must was produced in 1988, a 3.2 percent increase over the previous year's crop. Production was still 8.4 percent below the 1982-87 average. Based on the measured degrees of Oechle in the wine must, about 53 percent of the harvest is suitable for high quality "Kabinet" or better wines. The remainder meets the requirements for other quality wines. This year's crop is expected to help restore the proper quality mix in stocks held from previous vintages, as the stocks of "Kabinet" or better wines are low in most wine growing areas. Total area planted to wine grapes has remained stable at just over 93,000 hectares during the past 4 years. Prices during this marketing season are expected to remain stable.

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JAPANESE MARKET OPENS WIDER TO IMPORTED CITRUS

The stage was set for significant growth in U.S. exports of fresh and processed citrus products by the U.S.-Japan Citrus Agreement signed last July. The Japanese are avid consumers of fresh fruit; and despite the fact that Japan is one of the world's leading citrus producers, a strong import demand exists. This is largely attributed to the lack of diversification in the make up of Japanese production. Approximately three-fourths of the total Japanese citrus crop consists of Mikan oranges, a tangerine-type fruit. Commercial production of grapefruit and lemons is almost non-existent while the orange harvest is small. In recent years, increases in imports have been held in check by annual import quotas, high import duties, and use regulations imposed by the government on the blending of imported juices with juices produced from domestically grown fruit. The U.S.-Japan Citrus Agreement calls for the phased elimination of these import restrictions.

Orange Quotas: First and foremost, the Agreement calls for the removal of the existing import allocation system for oranges on April 1, 1991. Japan further agreed not to implement any GATT inconsistent trade measures on oranges. During the interim period, Japan will increase market access for oranges by raising the import quota 22,000 tons annually during Japanese fiscal years (JFY) 1988, 1989, and 1990. The import quota during JFY 1990 (April 1990-March 1991), the last year that a quantitative limit will exist for imports, is set at 190,000 tons. Prior to the Agreement, the orange import ceiling had been fixed at 126,000 tons.

The potential impact of trade liberalization for oranges perhaps can best be assessed by looking at past experience for lemons and grapefruit. Japanese import quotas for fresh lemons and grapefruit were lifted in 1964 and 1971, respectively. U.S. shipments to Japan grew dramatically and Japan emerged as the leading export market for these two citrus fruits. In the case of lemons, Japan now accounts for 85 percent of total U.S. exports. Growth in the Japanese grapefruit market has been just as impressive. Japanese imports of grapefruit during marketing year 1988/89 are forecast at a record 250,000 tons, compared with only 200,000 tons just 2 years ago. More than 95 percent of all Japanese grapefruit imports are supplied by the United States, along with close to 100 percent of lemon and orange imports. Japan's share of total U.S. citrus exports has increased from roughly one-fourth a decade ago to one-half last season.

Import Licensing: Japanese imports of oranges have been handled in recent years by a relatively small number of trading firms that were eligible to receive government import licenses. The continuation of such a restricted licensing scheme would tend to limit import volume during the interim period, raise profit margins to unjustifiable levels and ultimately increase the price of imported citrus to Japanese consumers.

The enhancement of licensing eligibility among potential Japanese importers would allow import volumes to accurately reflect market demand for imported fruit. In order to accomplish this, the Agreement specifies that the Government of Japan will grant import access for oranges in commercially viable quantities to any existing importer or new importer, including those who have not imported oranges before. A certain portion, but not less than 10 percent of the increase in market access each year will be allocated to newcomers, and no single newcomer may be awarded more than 10 percent of this annual increase for newcomers.

In September, the Japanese announced that 10 percent (2,200 tons) of this year's annual increase in the global orange import quota would be designated for new importers. Newcomers have been defined by the Japanese Government as those companies with an import history for fresh fruit of at least $50,000 during the previous year. Japan determined that the minimum viable level necessary for a company to enter into the orange import trade is 200 tons. Based on this figure, 11 firms were selected in October as newcomers, each eligible to receive import licenses for 200 tons.

Import Duties: Under the Agreement, the basic mechanism available to the Japanese Government to protect its domestic citrus industry from foreign competition is import duties. Japan's import duty on oranges was not adjusted by the Agreement. The orange duty is fixed at 40 percent ad valorem during the December-May period and 20 percent for June-November. Because the orange duty is GATT-bound at these rates, only downward adjustments are permissible for Japan.

The Agreement, however, does call for significant duty reductions in other fresh citrus items. Most important of these in terms of trade potential is a staged decline in the grapefruit duty. Japan's import duty for grapefruit entering December-May will be reduced from its current rate of 25 percent to 15 percent on April 1, 1989, and to 10 percent on April 1, 1990. The duty on grapefruit entering June-December will be reduced from 12 percent to 10 percent on April 1, 1989. The Japanese import duty for lemons will be eliminated completely in April 1989, under the terms of the Agreement, from its current rate of 5 percent.

As part of the overall settlement, the Agreement further stipulates that Japan will lower or eliminate import duties on a number of other horticultural commodities. These cuts include: a reduction in the duty for walnuts from 16 percent to 10 percent, pecans, and macadamias from 9 percent to 5 percent, pistachios from 9 percent to zero, and frozen peaches and pears from 20 percent to 10 percent. These duty changes become effective on April 1, 1989.

Juice Consumption: Quota restrictions on imported citrus juice together with insignificant production from domestically grown fruit has kept most Japanese consumers from getting acquainted with the good taste of orange and grapefruit juice. Japanese consumption of citrus juice reaches no more than 10 percent of the average level recorded in developed economies of Western Europe and North America. Efforts by the United States in recent years to open the Japanese market to imported citrus juice have yielded some results and enhanced sales opportunities for U.S. exporters. Import quotas and licensing requirements for grapefruit juice were eliminated by the Brock-Yamamura Understanding of 1984. Japanese imports of grapefruit juice in 1988 are estimated at 7,200 tons at 58 degree brix, 30 percent greater than the 1987 volume, and 70 percent above 1986. Nearly all Japanese imports of grapefruit juice are supplied by the United States.

Concentrated Orange Juice Quota: The July 1988 Agreement states that Japan's import quota system for concentrated orange juice will be eliminated on April 1, 1992. During the period before this date, the Agreement calls for Japan to increase market access to 15,000 tons during JFY 1988, 19,000 tons in JFY 1989, 23,000 tons in JFY 1990, and 40,000 tons in JFY 1991. During the year prior to the Agreement, the Japanese import quota for concentrated orange juice had been fixed at 8,500 tons. The Agreement defines concentrated orange juice as material for further processing or repacking in Japan imported in

containers of 4 liters or more. The above quota volumes are expressed in 58 degrees brix. So as to assure that newcomers are allowed entry to the import business in Japan, the Agreement specifies that they will be allocated a commercially viable quantity by joining an existing juice association which is granted notification for import allocations of concentrated orange juice.

Blending Requirement: The Agreement calls for the elimination of the Japanese use regulation which requires imports of concentrated orange juice to be blended with domestic tangerine juice on April 1, 1990. Japanese consumer demand will respond quickly to the improved taste of imported orange juice products that are not altered by the addition of tangerine juice. During JFY 1988, 40 percent of all imports will be free of the blending requirement with the figure rising to 60 percent in JFY 1989. For that portion of imports that must still be blended in JFY 1989, three-fourths can be utilized in products containing up to 50 percent imported orange juice with the remainder eligible for use in juice products consisting of up to 90 percent imported orange juice.

Single-Strength Orange Juice: The Agreement requires Japan to establish a temporary import allocation system for single strength orange juice 1/ and orange juice mixtures 2/. Prior to the Agreement, imports of such juice items were prohibited. The Agreement further specifies that this new import system will be terminated on April 1, 1992, at which time these juice products will be permitted in unlimited amounts. Import volume during JFY 1988 is fixed at 15,000 kiloliters (single strength basis), 21,000 in JFY 1989, and 27,000 in JFY 1990. During JFY 1991, Japan agrees to issue import licenses without limit to meet any amount of domestic demand for imported single strength orange juice.

The entire 15,000-kiloliter quota for JFY 1988 was announced in Japan in mid-September with 4 weeks allowed for preparation of license applications. The Japanese Government determined that it would provide two-thirds of the JFY 1988 quota among applicants that had imported fruit juices during the prior year with a valuation of at least $50,000. Distribution of the license allocations among the qualifying firms will be based on the proportional value of each company's imports in relation to the total value of all juice imports by those firms within the group during the prior year. Approximately 90 to 100 firms qualify for this portion of the quota.

1/ The Agreement defines single strength orange juice to include certain types of both concentrated and unconcentrated juice. Single strength orange juice includes unconcentrated orange juice imported for final consumption in packaged in containers less than 20 liters and ranging from 10 to 17 degrees brix. Concentrated orange juice also may enter under the single strength orange juice quota if packaged in containers less than 4 liters, registers at 42 degree brix, is imported for final consumption with dilution instructions labeled or printed on the surface of containers or shipping documents, and is not used as material for any further processing or repacking.

2/ Orange juice mixtures are defined by the Agreement as final products containing at least 30 percent orange juice but less than 70 percent of orange or other citrus juice except for grapefruit, lemon, or lime juice. The definition excludes products that have 50 percent or more of their content made up of pineapple juice. Eligible orange juice mixtures must be imported in containers below 20 liters for unconcentrated products or imported in containers below 4 liters if the products enter in concentrated form.

The 5,000-kiloliter balance of the JFY 1988 single strength quota has been designated for firms lacking a juice import history. This is to be sub-divided with 3,360 kiloliters being distributed among 112 companies, each receiving 30 kiloliters. Thirty kiloliters was determined by Japan to be the minimum viable commercial volume for import trade in single strength juice. One 20-foot container was estimated to hold approximately 15 kiloliters of single strength product. The 1,640-kiloliter remainder of the JFY 1988 single strength orange juice quota to be allocated to applicants that did not import juice in JFY 1987 is to be distributed on a first-come, first-served basis among firms, with an individual limit of 75 kiloliters. The Agreement specifies that all annual increases in the single strength quota will be allocated among importers on a first-come, first-served basis.

Hotel Imports: Under the Agreement, the Japanese Government was obligated to create a system through which it will grant licenses for imports of single strength orange juice in unlimited volume for use within Japanese hotels. Those hotels that are members of the Japan Hotel Association or the Japan Business Hotel Association are to be permitted to obtain unrestricted imports of ready-to-drink orange juice packaged in small containers. Imports of single strength orange juice by hotels do not count against the overall single strength orange juice quota.

Under the initial implementation of the import system governing hotel imports, the Japanese Government indicated that it would issue non-restrictive quota levels following the placement of orders by hotels during one of two semi-annual announcement periods through either of the two hotel associations. The United States informed Japan that such a system does not satisfy the intent of the Agreement. The United States has been reassured that import applications will be accepted by the Government at any time during the year. The Japanese Government has indicated that expressed quota volumes serve only administrative purposes, and if hotel application levels should exceed quota levels, quotas will be increased immediately to fully satisfy import demand.

Production Outlook: Japanese citrus production for the 1988/89 season is forecast at 2.8 million tons, 15 percent below a year earlier. The smaller harvest projected is based on a reduction in the dominant Mikan orange crop. The Japanese Mikan crop is alternate bearing and the 1988/89 season is the off-year in the production cycle. Just as important, if not more so, is the continued reduction in crop area.

Japanese production of Mikans rose dramatically during the 1960's and early 1970's in response to incentives provided by the Government to redirect land from rice to alternative crops. Mikan prices dropped sharply and grower incomes suffered as a result of the larger harvests. In the mid-1970's, the first in a series of land use diversion programs was introduced to correct an oversupply situation. Mikan production has fallen from a peak of 3.7 million tons in 1975/76 to 2.5 million tons in 1987/88 and 2.1 million tons in 1988/89.

To cope with the anticipated increase in imports of fresh oranges following the most recent citrus agreement, Japan is planning further reductions in the Mikan crop. The Government is programming a 20,000 hectare reduction in planted area from the current 103,000 hectares. This area adjustment is to be accomplished by April 1, 1991, the date specified in the Agreement for the removal of all quantitative limits on imports of fresh oranges. In order to reach the lower area objective, the Government has authorized an average subsidy of 3 million yen per hectare ($9,800 per acre) for land withdrawn from production. The smaller crop area will produce a crop in the 1.8 to 1.9 million ton range.

Japanese commercial production of grapefruit and lemons will continue to be insignificant in the future. The outlook for the production of oranges calls for stability. Area planted to oranges actually has fallen somewhat in recent years and with unrestrained imports of competitively priced oranges soon to occur, any increase in the Japanese harvest from the current 60,000 ton level will be modest at best.

Citrus Import Trade: The United States is the dominant supplier of fresh citrus to Japan. Virtually all of Japan's imports of oranges and lemons during marketing year 1987/88, and 98 percent of the grapefruit consisted of U.S. fruit. Japanese consumers appreciate the high-quality standards of U.S. citrus. U.S. export sales to Japan are benefiting from a favorable dollar/yen exchange rate and promotional activities carried out in Japan funded by USDA's Targeted Export Assistance program. Early season indications pointed to increased imports of lemons in 1988/89 along with record volumes for oranges and grapefruit. Grapefruit imports could reach 250,000 tons, a 25 percent increase over only 2 years ago. Japanese imports of oranges in 1988/89 are forecast at 145,000 tons, compared with 119,000 tons last year.

Japan recently approved a temperature treatment for Spanish lemons which ended the prohibition against imports of this fruit. However, the protocol calls for a 16 day cold treatment in Spain prior to shipment. The expense and time involved for the treatment and transport from Spain to Japan should allow U.S. lemons to maintain their dominance in Japan.

In recent weeks, U.S. sales of citrus to Japan have been somewhat sluggish, reportedly in response to the poor health of Emperor Hirohito. A key use of imported citrus is for parties and gift giving which has been adversely affected by the Emperor's failing health. Import demand, however, should improve with the duty cuts scheduled to take place in April.

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HORTICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR TURKEY

Introduction

Turkey is truly a cornucopia of agricultural production. Credited with being the site of the first domestic cultivation of wheat, central Turkey is still dominated by the production of grains. Horticultural products, however, are the most widely produced agricultural commodities in Turkey and are the country's highest valued agricultural exports. The west, south and north of the country are ideally suited for the cultivation of a wide range of horticultural products. The river valleys along the Aegean coast in western Turkey rival California in diversity and abundance of agricultural production. Turkey is the world leader in filbert production, and ranks among the leaders in raisin, dried apricot, dried fig, pistachio, and tomato paste production. With a relatively small domestic market for many of these commodities, significant quantities are exported. Turkey is therefore a major factor in world horticultural product trade.

TURKISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: MAJOR COMMODITIES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

COMMODITY	1985	1986	1987
Tree Nuts	343	424	397
Grapes & Raisins	2,920	2,670	2,606
Major Deciduous Fruit	3,364	3,627	3,300
Citrus	970	1,250	1,130
Onions & Potatoes	5,370	5,300	5,400
Other Vegetables	15,258	14,838	N/A
Sugar, raw	1,398	1,475	1,600
Tea, dry	137	144	N/A
Olives	600	1,000	700
Grains	21,470	23,680	22,475
Pulses	1,247	1,685	1,600
Tobacco	170	162	175
Cotton	518	518	523
Oilseeds	1,636	1,829	1,937
Red Meat	610	620	630
Milk	4,600	4,500	4,400

NOTE: All figures are estimates for comparison only, and do not represent official USDA data.

SOURCE: U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Ankara March, 1988, except "Other Vegetables & Tea" which comes from the 1987 Statistical Yearbook of Turkey, Prime Ministry, State Institute of Statistics.

Economic Background

Agriculture is an important part of the Turkish economy, employing approximately 45 percent of the population and accounting for close to 20 percent of Turkey's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1987. However, for the past five years the agricultural sector has been growing at about half the average national growth rate of 6 percent, and the percentage of the population employed in agriculture has declined from over 60 percent in 1980. These reductions in the importance of agriculture reflect the increased industrialization of Turkey during the 1980's.

The major obstacle to growth of both the Turkish economy as a whole and the agricultural sector in particular is the ever increasing rate of inflation and the correspondingly high interest rates. The rate of inflation for 1987 was 50 percent, with initial estimates for 1988 at over 60 percent. The interest rate has followed suit, with commercial bank loan rates going as high as 75 percent by mid-1988. Predictably, the Turkish lira has plummeted on international markets, closing 1988 at 1805.10 lira to the dollar, as opposed to a rate of 1020.90 lira to the dollar at the end of 1987. The high interest rates have slowed the level of investment in the agricultural processing industry, which does not enjoy government subsidized loan rates as do direct agricultural producers. This is significant, as Turkey's small domestic market for many horticultural products and its relative isolation from major fresh markets, means that the profitability of increased output of fruit and vegetable crops will rely on the export of processed products. The declining value of the lira has helped Turkish exports by lowering their price on international markets. On the other hand, the country's dependence on imports of machinery and petroleum products has meant that the cost of many agricultural inputs has risen as the lira has fallen.

Government Assistance

Turkish agriculture is characterized by small individual holdings, a relatively low level of mechanization, and low labor costs, due in part to the prevalence of family labor. The importance of agriculture as a major employer in Turkey has led the government to shy away from major efforts to mechanize the sector. Government assistance to the agricultural sector has therefore centered on price supports. Price support schemes are in place for raisins, figs, pistachios, and filberts, as well as 17 other non-horticultural agricultural products. These schemes are administered by quasi-governmental agencies which purchase excess production at a government set support price. The majority of agencies involved in horticultural product price support are set up as cooperatives.

As an example, the price support system for raisins, figs, olive oil, and cotton is provided by TARIS, an agricultural sales cooperative. The government instructs TARIS to buy at a specific support price, a service for which TARIS is paid. The support price is determined by political factors as well as the world price for the commodity, world stock levels, the inflation rate, and the income of growers vis-a-vis non-farm income levels. TARIS will purchase at this price from any grower, whether he/she is a member or not. Non-members are, however, charged a service fee. TARIS then processes and packages the product for sale on both the domestic and international markets. TARIS purchases around 25 percent of the raisin crop, though this varies depending on the crop size and the difference between the support price and the commercial price. If the support price is too low, the cooperative will make fewer purchases as the members are not obliged to sell to TARIS.

Any grower may become a member of TARIS, by paying a 500,000 lira capital requirement. This capital is collected over a number of years through 2-to 3-percent deductions from the grower's returns on sales to the cooperative. The cooperative provides extension services to the growers as well as carrying out basic research on the commodities. TARIS also provides inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides at favorable credit rates. TARIS, however, does not make direct production loans. When the cooperative makes a profit from all of its operations, each of the members receives a bonus. The price paid the growers for the commodities is not determined by the income received by TARIS for the sale of that commodity. There are similar cooperatives which serve the filbert and pistachio industries.

Other government assistance programs include farm credit at interest rates well below commercial lending rates and subsidized prices for fertilizers and other chemicals. Small farmers earning less than 10 million lira also receive an income tax exemption. Various non-traditional agricultural exports, such as tomato paste and apples, receive export subsidies while an export tax is levied on many traditional agricultural exports such as filberts and raisins. The majority of these export subsidies and taxes are being reduced or phased out during 1988 and 1989. Turkey protects its farmers and scarce foreign exchange reserves, through a series of import restricting measures. Here again, Turkey has been moving to liberalize trade, having removed bans on agricultural imports in 1986, and having reduced tariffs in 1988. Imports of agricultural goods still, however, face an import surtax. These surtaxes are prohibitively high for many important agricultural products such as tree nuts and fruits.

Horticulture's Importance

Fruits and vegetables accounted for 62 percent of the dollar value of Turkey's agricultural exports in 1986. These exports were valued at $1,232 million, which compares favorably with the $2,861 million in similar products exported by the United States during the same year. Turkey was the world's largest exporter of dried apricots, filberts, raisins, and dried figs during the 1987/88 season.

TURKEY: AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
(Million Dollars)

COMMODITY	1984	1985	1986
Fruit & Vegetables	931	933	1,232
Sugar, Honey & Prep	141	66	13
Tea, Coffee & Spices	36	35	29
Tobacco & Products	217	330	272
Cereals & Preps	190	134	52
Animal Feed	58	23	26
Live Animals	237	176	231
Meat & Preparations	142	87	74
Dairy & Eggs	65	51	44
Misc. Food Preps	58	23	26

SOURCE: 1987 Statistical Yearbook of Turkey, Prime Ministry State Institute of Statistics.

Turkey's traditional horticultural exports--filberts, raisins and other dried fruit--still account for the majority of these fruit and vegetable exports. Major markets are the European Community and the other western European countries. Of increasing importance are the non-traditional exports led by tomato paste and pistachios, but also including fresh deciduous fruit. The Middle East and north Africa are important markets for many of these products. The United States is relatively unimportant as a market for Turkish horticultural products with the exception of dried apricots and dried figs.

TURKEY: SELECTED HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS
(Million Dollars)

COMMODITY	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
Filberts	310	255	376	390
Raisins	60	75	102	108
Tomato Paste	40	43	57	70
Citrus	63	58	58	55
Dried Apricots	35	32	37	40
Dried Figs	35	34	37	33
Pistachios	11	22	21	12

1/ Preliminary Figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Ankara, March 1988.

Outlook

The future of the horticultural sector in Turkey will be affected by three events currently unfolding. First is the continued liberalization of Turkish trade, a major component of the government's current policy to internationalize the Turkish economy, reversing the policy of self sufficiency pursued from 1950 to 1980. Another component of this new policy and the second event changing Turkish agriculture is Turkey's application to join the European Community. Turkey has been an associate member of the EC since 1963, and in 1987 submitted a formal application for full membership. The application is opposed, mainly by Greece, but also by other members concerned with Turkey's human rights record. The Turkish government has attempted to meet the human rights concerns. Progress also has been made in improving relations with Greece, including a historic visit to Athens by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in 1988, the first such visit since the Turkish republic was established in 1923. Although Turkey has a long way to go before it can hope to join the EC, the horticultural sector has already begun focusing on Europe as a market. Air-freight shipments of fresh cherries, peaches, and other stone fruit to the EC began in 1987, and have been increasing ever since.

The final event destined to transform Turkish agriculture is the Southeastern Anatolia Project, a massive dam and irrigation project on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in south-central Turkey. In addition to supplying approximately one-quarter of Turkey's current electrical needs, the project will open up 1.6 million hectares to irrigated agriculture. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers are the two largest in Turkey, with a combined annual water flow of approximately 46 billion cubic meters. The project was initiated in 1971. The major dam building is nearing completion, with the main irrigation canals also in their final stages. It will, however, be at least another five years before the majority of the irrigation projects are completed.

This area, with a climate similar to California's central valley but seriously lacking in rainfall, holds great potential for horticultural production. Currently, the area is dominated by subsistence level dry land farming and animal husbandry. Unlike most other areas in Turkey, the land distribution in this area is very skewed, with a few large holdings dominating the arable land and the bulk of the population confined to numerous small holdings, most of which are under 5 hectares. For the project to be successful in increasing agricultural production, these social and economic factors will have to be addressed. Further, extensive educational programs in irrigated farming techniques will have to be carried out. Due to the sparse population in the area, increased mechanization will be needed. If the area's potential is reached, Turkey will have large surpluses in many products. To combat this, the government intends to provide assistance to processing industries to be located in the area. Additional attention will also be paid to increasing fresh exports, particularly to Europe.

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THE MEXICAN TOMATO PASTE INDUSTRY

Introduction

Mexico has become one of the most important sources of imported tomato paste for the United States, accounting for 45 percent of the 44,000 metric tons imported from November 1987 through October 1988. The Mexican tomato processing industry is gearing up for record production and exports in 1989 as worldwide tomato paste stocks are low and prices are high (see the article, "Processed Tomato Supplies Revised Downward," in this issue). Exports to the United States in 1989 are forecast to reach 28,000 tons, with total exports approaching 39,000 tons.

U.S. IMPORTS OF TOMATO PASTE, 1979-1988*
(metric tons)

Country/ Region	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*
Mexico	10,331	8,492	7,557	16,372	14,447	19,803	6,904	13,476	14,631	19,046
Other Western Hemisphere	3,104	386	2,125	4,786	4,622	4,672	3,817	3,556	4,313	9,054
EC-12	2,872	2,485	10,253	29,823	29,642	31,072	25,174	25,265	16,903	3,681
USSR & East Europe	0	24	165	349	480	0	107	302	1,106	2,784
Middle East	1,354	143	5,584	14,191	10,628	7,273	12,922	16,508	8,036	2,616
East Asia	1,317	16	3,818	23,274	9,811	5,694	1,377	967	877	189
Other	98	5	74	1,031	363	0	230	165	72	62
TOTAL	19,076	11,551	29,576	89,826	69,993	68,514	50,531	60,239	45,938	37,432

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
* 1988 includes only January-October.

Structure Of The Industry

The Mexican tomato processing industry is located in the state of Sinaloa in northwestern Mexico. Sinaloa is the most prolific source of Mexican vegetables, both for fresh consumption and processing. There are two main tomato processing companies, both located in the northwestern corner of Sinaloa, near the cities of Los Mochis and Guasave, respectively. Industry sources estimate that these two companies account for about 70 percent of Mexican tomato paste production and 80 percent of exports. One is owned by a U.S. company and produces only tomato paste, all of which is exported. The other is Mexican-owned and processes a variety of vegetables. This firm produces for both the domestic and export markets, although most of the tomato paste is exported.

Field Production: Planting begins in late September-early October and extends through January. Processors attempt to contract for all of their production needs with local tomato growers; however, some tomatoes are purchased on the open market. The processors provide growers with the transplants, seed (the tomatoes are direct-seeded late in the season), and fertilizer. The costs of all goods supplied to the growers are subtracted from the final payment upon delivery of the tomatoes to the plant.

The contracting growers can be ejidatarios or pequeños propietarios. ("Ejidatarios" are members of an ejido which is the land reform unit in Mexico. "Pequeños propietarios" are literally small owners, although a pequeño propietario can legally own up to 100 hectares of irrigated land.) The tomatoes, like all other vegetables in Sinaloa, are grown on irrigated land. The growers plant on their land and/or lease from other growers (ejidatarios or pequeños propietarios). The area each grower devotes to production of tomatoes for processing is substantial, at least 20 hectares, with the average grower planting around 50 hectares.

Cost of production ranged between $1,500 and $2,000 per hectare for the 1987/88 season (costs are difficult to estimate because of the continuous depreciation of the peso in 1987). The costs break down as follows: 15 percent for financing (interest), 30 percent for hand labor for cultivation and harvest, 12 percent for pesticides, with the remaining 43 percent going for other inputs including seed, fertilizer, land, and machinery, and taxes.

Processors have extensive research and development operations in which investigations are undertaken on pest control (including integrated pest management), improved varieties of processing tomatoes, and improved cultural practices. They have contracts with Mexican and foreign research institutions to help in these endeavours. The processors also employ professional agronomists and agricultural extensionists to assist growers. One of the main problems encountered by growers is pinworm, which has proliferated in recent years (see Horticultural Products Review, December 1988, page 18).

The two main processors contracted for approximately half of the 7,000 hectares of processing tomatoes harvested in 1988. For the upcoming season total area devoted to processing tomatoes is forecast at 9,200 hectares with the main processors contracting for about 60 percent of that area.

Harvest begins in mid-February and continues through late May. Average yield for growers contracting with the processors is 40 metric tons per hectare. The tomatoes are harvested both by hand and by machine, depending on the needs of the grower and the time of year (for example, few pickers are available during Holy Week, the week before Easter). Most fields are harvested only once, however hand harvesting makes a second pick possible. Tomato processing machinery is owned by the processors.

Paste Production: The fresh tomatoes are delivered to the plants by truck. They are tested for quality before entering the plant. Tomatoes that do not meet export-grade--due to pest damage, insect parts, or some other problem--can be made into paste for the domestic market, sold on the fresh market, used for cattle feed, or dumped. The processors use different processing methods and produce for different markets. Paste of different concentrations are made: 29, 31, and 44 degrees brix (28, 30, and 42 percent total suspended solids (TSS), respectively). Paste is packed for shipping in either 55-gallon, fiberboard containers of 540 pounds (245 kilograms) each, or 185,000-pound (84 metric tons) railroad tank cars. One processor produces exclusively for export and exports most of its paste to the United States, with the rest going to Canada and Japan. The other processor has two plants, one producing paste for export, with the other producing for the domestic market. This processor exports exclusively to the United States and most of its paste is exported.

Storage facilities at the processors are limited or non-existent. Consequently paste usually is shipped immediately after it is processed. U.S. import statistics show that during 1980-87 an average of 76 percent of Mexican tomato paste entered the United States from March to July, with 50 percent entering in May and June.

Exports

Most tomato paste is shipped by train to crossing points into the United States. The El Paso Customs District is the most important port of entry, taking 70 percent of shipments in 1988 (through October). Once in the United States, the paste is repacked or reprocessed for final distribution.

Total tomato paste exports from Mexico for the 1988 season are estimated at 27,600 metric tons by the U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Mexico City. It is estimated that the two main paste processors exported a total of 21,000 tons, with approximately 17,000 tons going to the United States in 1988. This represents about 90 percent of total imports from Mexico, as recorded by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It should be noted that some portion of the paste exported from Mexico is 1.5 times more concentrated that the U.S. norm of 28-30 percent TSS. If all shipments of paste were converted to the 28-30 percent level, 1988 exports from the two main shippers would equal 24,000 tons, with shipments destined for the United States adjusted to 19,000 tons. This, in turn, would boost the total level of 1988 U.S. imports from Mexico to 21,000 tons.

Forecast: The U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Mexico City forecasts a 40 percent increase in exports in 1989, to just under 39,000 metric tons. Total U.S. imports from Mexico will reach an estimated 28,000 tons in 1989. Total exports from the two major processors are forecast at 27,500 metric tons, of which 22,600 are destined for the United States. If the export forecasts of these processors are normalized to a 28-30 percent TSS-level, total exports should reach 31,000 tons, with 24,900 tons going to the United States.

The projected surge in Mexican tomato paste exports are due to a number of factors. At present, the worldwide supply of tomato paste is quite tight. Exports to the United States from the EC have shrunk as the value of the dollar has fallen and, simultaneously, the EC supply has decreased. U.S. domestic tomato paste supplies also have been tight and prices have climbed. Furthermore, despite the recent stability of the peso (the peso:dollar exchange rate has been more or less stable since December 1987) Mexican products are still inexpensive. It also is very possible that the peso will be devalued in 1989, making Mexican exports even more desirable.

For the Mexican tomato paste industry to reach the projected levels of exports, good quality tomatoes must be available for processing. The major processors have enough capacity to meet their paste production forecasts. All indications are for a good crop this season. Reservoirs are full, thus there is enough water for irrigation. Sufficient hectarage has been contracted by the major processors. The weather has been cooperative so far. By all appearances, 1989 will be a banner year for Mexican tomato paste production and export.

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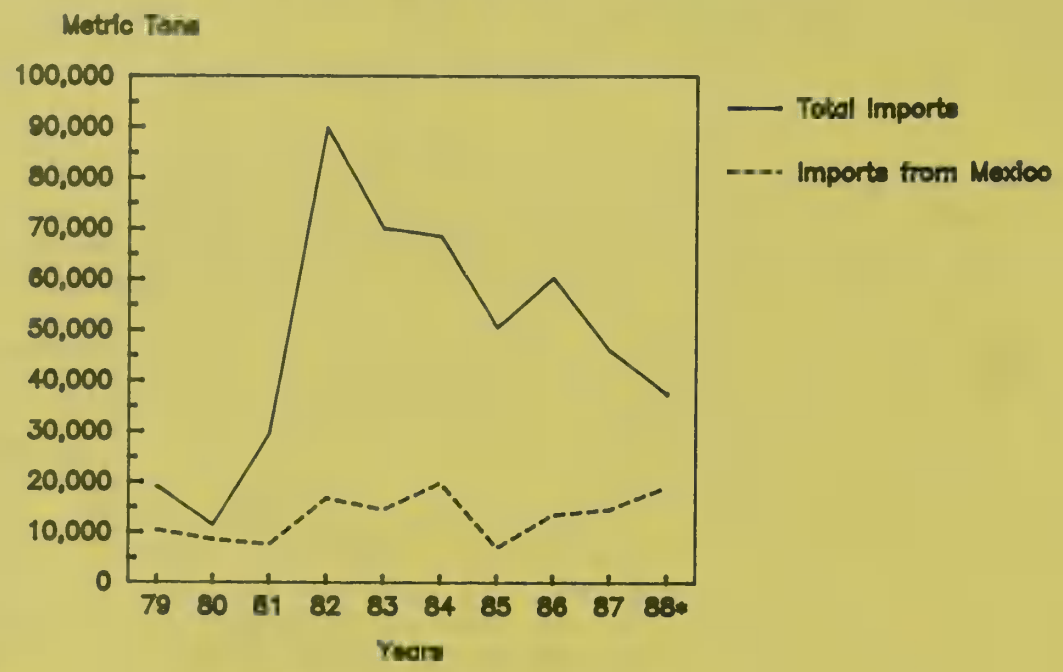
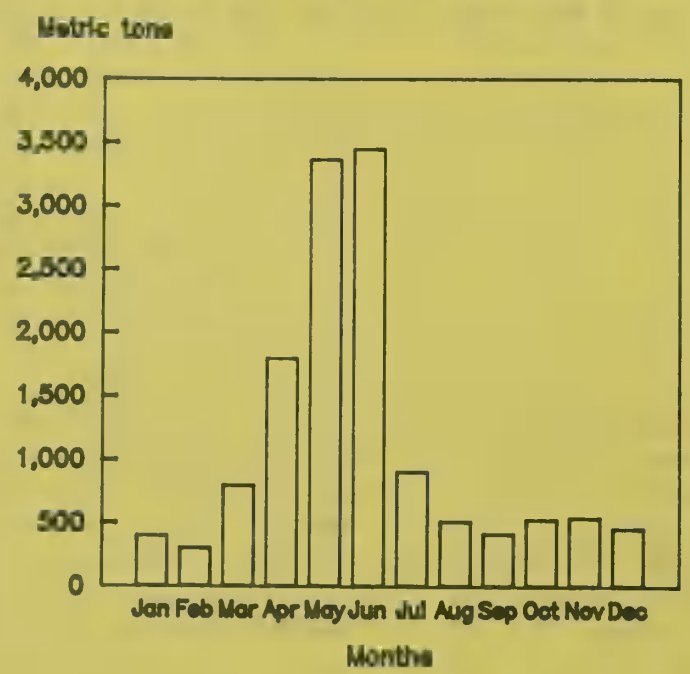
TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS OF TOMATO PASTE vs. IMPORTS FROM MEXICO



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* 1988 includes only January–October.

AVERAGE MONTHLY VOLUME OF TOMATO PASTE IMPORTS FROM MEXICO, 1980–1988*



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* 1988 includes only January–October.

PROCESSED TOMATO SUPPLIES REVISED DOWNWARD

Supply of tomato paste and canned tomatoes from major producing countries is down 11 percent and 6 percent, respectively, for the 1988/89 season. The decline in supply has been apparent for months, due to inclement weather and disease in Europe along with little to no beginning stocks. The lack of product, especially paste, is driving prices up and reports from various producing countries are that much larger packs are anticipated for the 1989/90 season. Forecasts for Mexico for the 1989/90 season show an increase of 25 percent in its tomato paste pack. In Taiwan, next season's packs of both canned tomatoes and tomato paste are forecast to remain at this year's level. The stagnation of the Taiwanese processing tomato industry in a market of tight world-wide supplies is mainly attributed to reduced plantings by growers in the face of reductions in government-set farm-to-factory contract prices. Production, supply, and distribution tables for tomato paste and canned tomatoes appear in the statistical section.

PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING
IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Thousand Metric Tons)

COUNTRY	1986	REVISED 1987	FORECAST 1988
United States	6,707	6,892	6,637
Canada	475	477	490
EC	5,797	5,485	5,578
Italy	3,240 1/	3,100 2/	2,900
France	242	239	310
Greece	1,149 3/	976 4/	1,156
Spain	618	743	760
Portugal	548	427	452
Turkey	700	900	1,050
Israel	185	177	145
China, Taiwan	384	278	207
Mexico	300	271	282
TOTAL	14,548	14,480	14,389

1/ Includes 500,00 tons withdrawn from the market. 2/ Includes 40,000 tons withdrawn from the market. 3/ Includes about 250,000 tons not delivered to processors. 4/ Includes about 300,00 tons withdrawn from the market and 76,000 tons not delivered to processors.

For the third consecutive year, quantities of both paste and canned tomatoes in the European Community failed to reach the level allowed under the EC quota system. Spain and Greece barely made their quota in paste, while Italy was 155,000 tons short and Portugal delivered one third less than its 685,000-ton quota. None of the EC countries reached its whole peeled quota. This trend indicates that the world market for tomato products may be smaller than the EC quota system allows. The quota system, limiting the amount of product which could receive EC subsidies, was introduced in the 1985/86 marketing year in an effort to control oversupply.

Revised 1988/89 tomato paste production forecasts show production of the major producing countries increased from 742,484 metric tons in 1987/88 marketing year to 871,298 tons in 1988/89. This increase is smaller than the 25 percent increase forecasted by FAS in June (Horticultural Products Review, June 1988). Although production is up, nearly non-existent carry over stocks have caused total world supply to drop 11 percent this year. For canned tomatoes, production in the major foreign producing countries in down 5 percent and supply is down 6 percent from the 1987/88 marketing year. The June forecast by FAS had production of canned tomatoes increasing by 6 percent with total supply up by 4 percent. Much of the reason for the reversed trend in the forecast is the loss of 100,000 tons of production in Italy.

Tomato paste exports from EC countries (including intra-EC trade) are forecast to be 20 percent less this year than last. Turkey and Mexico are the only countries showing an appreciable gain in exports. Both countries had a good crop in 1988 and are able to take advantage of the world wide shortage in paste and capitalize on the high prices. (See this month's article on Mexico's tomato paste industry and the July 1988 Horticultural Products Review for an article on the Turkish tomato paste industry for further details.)

Tight supplies of paste have changed the structure of U.S. tomato paste imports, as can be seen in the table below. Comparing imports during January - October 1987 with 1988, demonstrates the effects of the bad weather and small carry-overs in Europe. Last year the EC provided the United States with over one-third of its imports, while this year it provides less than 10 percent. Mexico has provided the United States with over half its tomato paste imports so far this year. Other countries that have picked up the slack from the drop in EC imports are Chile and Hungary. Chile, already a world player in canned fruit, maybe on the verge of becoming a player in the processed tomato market. Although Hungary has increased its total volume of tomato paste exports from around 14,000 tons in 1985/86 to 30,000 tons in 1987/88, most of its growth is due to increased sales from the Soviet Union. U.S. imports from Hungary only increase in times of short availability, such as this year. Most of Turkey's increased tomato paste exports went to Japan and other Far East markets.

U.S. IMPORTS OF TOMATO PASTE
(Metric Tons)

Country	Jan. - Oct. 1987	Percent of Total	Jan. - Oct. 1988	Percent of Total
Mexico	14,086	35.4	19,036	50.9
Turkey	3,545	8.9	1,330	3.6
EC	13,559	34.1	3,679	9.8
Israel	3,094	7.8	1,286	3.4
Chile	2,608	6.6	5,278	14.1
Hungary	343	0.9	2,557	6.8
TOTAL	39,738		37,432	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The average unit value of U.S. tomato paste imports has increased from $573 in January-October 1987 to $635 in 1988, a jump of 11 percent.

U.S. imports of canned tomatoes for the first 10 months of 1988 show a 5 percent decline, while value has increased by 13 percent. Unit value prices of U.S. canned tomato imports increased from $476 per metric ton in 1987 to $569 in 1988.

U.S. IMPORTS OF CANNED TOMATOES
(Metric Tons)

Country	Jan. - Oct. 1987	Percent of Total	Jan. - Oct. 1988	Percent of Total
Chile	52	0.1	3,343	5.7
EC	51,631	83.6	46,933	80.4
Israel	5,606	9.1	3,374	5.8
China-Taiwan	2,809	4.6	3,780	6.5
TOTAL	61,742		58,397	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Weekly Exchange Rates For Selected Foreign Currencies
December 29, 1988

(Foreign Currency Units Per U.S. Dollar)

Currencies	12/29/88 Current Rate	11/29/88 Month Ago Rate	12/87 Year Ago Avg.	12/86 Two Year Ago Avg.
Canadian Dollar	1.1922	1.1942	1.3070	1.3793
ECU 1/	0.8595	0.8349	0.7915	0.9573
British Pound	0.5584	0.5422	0.5467	0.6941
French Franc	6.0983	5.9245	5.5323	6.5226
West German Mark	1.7875	1.7350	1.6416	1.9865
Japanese Yen	125.8000	121.9200	128.0900	162.1700
South Korean Won	684.9000	688.0000	795.8230	865.7860
New Taiwan Dollar	28.1900	28.1000	28.8600	36.0930
Singapore Dollar	1.9460	1.9424	2.0102	2.1888
Hong Kong Dollar	7.8090	7.8065	7.7671	7.7910

1/ European Currency Unit. A weighted basket of the currencies of the 12 EC member states.
Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. Eastern Time, Dec. 29, 1988
Source: FAS/TEID Exchange Rate Database and Wall Street Journal.
Note: The fewer foreign currency units required to purchase one U.S. dollar, the more competitive U.S. export products are in foreign markets.

TOMATO PASTE: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(PRELIMINARY 1987/88, FORECAST 1988/89, METRIC TONS NET WEIGHT, 28-30 PERCENT TSS BASIS)

MKTG. YEAR 1/	DELIVERED TO CANNERS	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY/ DISTRIBUTION	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS
France								
1986/87	186,512	28,057	36,049	27,684	91,790	8,538	69,128	14,124
1987/88	168,576	14,124	31,071	44,800	89,995	6,000	78,100	5,895
1988/89	235,000	5,895	43,300	45,000	94,195	6,000	80,000	8,195
Greece								
1986/87	750,000	110,000	125,300	0	235,300	120,000	25,000	90,300
1987/88	84,000	90,300	140,400	0	230,700	178,700	24,000	28,000
1988/89	1,000,000	28,000	173,000	0	201,000	165,000	24,000	12,000
Italy								
1986/87	1,600,000	209,700	265,000	1,895	476,595	235,000	80,000	161,595
1987/88	1,300,000	161,595	220,000	8,024	389,619	290,000	80,000	19,619
1988/89	1,500,000	19,619	250,000	10,000	279,619	200,000	79,619	0
Portugal								
1986/87	547,490	46,616	97,618	0	144,234	98,003	15,000	31,231
1987/88	427,055	31,231	77,800	0	109,031	92,031	15,000	2,000
1988/89	452,000	2,000	86,000	0	88,000	76,000	12,000	0
Spain								
1986/87	316,600	20,000	56,000	500	76,500	43,200	30,000	3,300
1987/88	332,000	3,300	57,000	6,200	66,500	35,500	31,000	0
1988/89	398,000	0	68,000	1,000	69,000	37,000	31,000	1,000
EC Total								
1986/87	3,400,602	414,373	579,967	30,079	1,024,419	504,741	219,128	300,550
1987/88	2,311,631	300,550	526,271	59,024	885,845	602,231	228,100	55,514
1988/89	3,585,000	55,514	620,300	56,000	731,814	484,000	226,619	21,195
Turkey								
1986/87	700,000	55,636	100,000	10,129	165,765	109,470	47,000	9,295
1987/88	900,000	9,295	140,000	14,712	164,007	103,577	49,430	11,000
1988/89	1,050,000	11,000	170,000	10,000	191,000	120,000	51,000	20,000
Israel								
1986/87	65,000	10,000	13,400	0	23,400	8,000	8,000	7,400
1987/88	84,400	7,400	14,600	0	22,000	8,700	6,300	7,000
1988/89	71,000	7,000	12,000	0	19,000	7,400	6,600	5,000
Mexico								
1986/87	270,969	956	30,578	10	31,544	22,065	7,513	1,966
1987/88	282,240	1,966	35,033	46	37,045	27,554	9,491	0
1988/89	324,456	0	43,998	50	44,048	38,966	5,082	0
Taiwan								
1986/87	216,775	6,570	32,420	0	38,990	32,025	620	6,345
1987/88	200,000	6,345	26,580	0	32,925	22,690	620	9,615
1988/89	185,000	9,615	25,000	0	34,615	25,000	620	8,995

1/ Marketing years begin in July, except August for France and October for Mexico. The marketing year for Taiwan begins in December preceding the first year indicated, e.g. "Taiwan 1988/89" represents product packed beginning in December 1987.

CANNED PEELED TOMATOES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(PRELIMINARY 1987/88, FORECAST 1988/89, METRIC TONS NET WEIGHT)
(Includes wedged, diced, crushed, and other non-concentrated products, as well as whole peeled, except for Taiwan)

MKTG YEAR 1/	DELIVERED TO PROCESSORS	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY/ DISTRIBUTION	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS
France								
1986/87	37,063	24,426	27,234	41,940	93,600	2,598	85,243	5,759
1987/88	51,513	5,759	42,024	65,800	113,583	1,400	92,900	19,283
1988/89	51,500	19,283	42,000	45,000	106,283	2,000	95,000	9,283
Greece								
1986/87	20,000	3,675	16,000	200	19,875	2,000	14,000	3,875
1987/88	15,000	3,875	12,000	400	16,275	2,300	13,000	975
1988/89	18,000	975	14,500	200	15,675	1,800	13,000	875
Italy								
1986/87	745,400	372,000	587,000	0	959,000	449,000	500,000	10,000
1987/88	1,240,000	10,000	976,000	0	986,000	486,000	500,000	0
1988/89	1,100,000	0	900,000	0	900,000	400,000	500,000	0
Spain								
1986/87	141,200	55,500	116,200	100	171,800	48,700	123,100	0
1987/88	217,000	0	177,000	300	177,300	48,100	129,200	0
1988/89	235,000	0	196,000	500	196,500	50,000	146,500	0
EC Total								
1986/87	943,663	455,601	746,434	42,240	1,244,275	502,298	722,343	19,634
1987/88	1,523,513	19,634	1,207,024	66,500	1,293,158	537,800	735,100	20,258
1988/89	1,404,500	20,258	1,152,500	45,700	1,218,458	453,800	754,500	10,158
Israel								
1986/87	30,000	5,200	27,300	0	32,500	21,000	6,500	5,000
1987/88	19,100	5,000	14,700	0	19,700	8,700	8,000	3,000
1988/89	16,200	3,000	12,500	0	15,500	8,000	7,500	0
Taiwan								
1986/87	8,962	952	6,610	0	7,562	7,369	52	141
1987/88	8,450	141	6,300	0	6,441	6,300	55	86
1988/89	8,200	86	6,300	0	6,386	6,100	55	231

1/ Marketing years begin in July, except for France which s August. The marketing year for Taiwan begins in December preceding the first year indicated, e.g. "Taiwan 1988/89" represents product packed beginning in December 1987.

INTERVENTION THRESHOLDS FOR SELECTED FRUITS
(Metric Tons)

Region	Commodity	1987/88	1988/89
EC-10	Nectarines		37,272
	Satsumas	260	270
	Clementines	25,520	23,650
	Mandarins	169,650	148,299
	Peaches		358,417
	Oranges		301,972
	Lemons		99,174
Spain			
	Lemons		69,590
	Clementines		61,500

SCHEDULED PERCENT REDUCTION IN INTERVENTION THRESHOLDS

Year	Lemon/Oranges	Peaches	Mandarins	Satsumas/Nectarines Clementines
1987/88	--	--	65	--
1988/89	15	2	50	10
1988/89	13.5	7	35	10
1990/91	12	15	20	10
As of 1991/92	10	12	10	10

ORANGES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN NOVEMBER)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	QUANTITY 1987	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986	VALUE 1987
WORLD TOTAL.....	394,162	396,542	334,770	221,714	223,201	190,528
CANADA.....	112,225	110,808	95,184	59,340	58,522	51,929
EC-TWELVE.....	6,718	17,529	4,021	3,765	8,839	2,237
NETHERLANDS.....	3,692	11,706	2,817	2,086	5,664	1,600
UNITED KINGDOM....	1,183	1,703	646	662	910	345
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	641	2,143	287	309	1,119	154
GERMANY, FED. REP.	53	68	140	30	50	69
FRANCE.....	1,099	1,589	91	656	975	44
DENMARK.....	50	194	.	21	69	.
IRELAND.....	.	126	.	.	53	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1,560	2,481	1,276	774	1,360	740
SWEDEN.....	900	2,278	604	347	1,252	358
NORWAY.....	421	186	268	276	95	150
ICELAND.....	126	.	221	93	.	133
FINLAND.....	113	17	184	58	13	99
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	273,034	265,042	231,459	157,622	154,196	134,596
JAPAN.....	108,734	121,299	115,387	66,152	77,804	74,346
HONG KONG.....	125,736	103,917	78,137	68,942	55,369	39,603
SINGAPORE.....	17,037	13,811	11,775	9,294	7,651	6,317
MALAYSIA.....	8,676	8,767	9,138	4,459	4,339	4,310
AUSTRALIA.....	7,140	6,601	6,274	4,534	3,628	3,672
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	1,867	7,205	5,721	1,414	3,281	3,144
NEW ZEALAND.....	3,242	2,804	3,388	2,457	1,676	2,233
PHILIPPINES.....	22	.	514	3	.	444
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	148	171	335	130	131	331
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	262	358	211	159	231	127
THAILAND.....	.	67	.	.	59	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	15	112	20	8	105	14
MOROCCO.....	.	90	.	.	90	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	559	457	2,526	165	113	844
MEXICO.....	513	414	2,464	139	91	303
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	49	107	275	38	62	164
BARBADOS.....	34	24	132	24	18	80
OTHER.....	2	5	9	1	4	5

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1987	OCTOBER 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES.....(JUL)	43,292	32,192	68,124	59,924	293,211
CANADA.....	3,010	2,569	10,683	15,675	41,099
EC-TWELVE.....	5,053	2,668	6,109	3,898	28,273
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,924	2,231	2,886	3,235	16,073
NETHERLANDS.....	2,388	16	2,465	16	9,265
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2,569	2,835	3,002	3,118	29,790
SWEDEN.....	186	217	319	219	12,381
FINLAND.....	2,209	2,468	2,233	2,468	8,631
NORWAY.....	49	17	80	35	7,165
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21,579	15,848	35,905	27,138	145,140
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	10,764	6,740	18,308	10,341	73,641
HONG KONG.....	5,971	3,209	9,647	5,552	40,083
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9,386	6,627	9,583	6,859	27,553
SAUDI ARABIA.....	4,736	3,640	4,736	3,640	17,381
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	4,412	2,873	4,569	3,042	9,128
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1,337	1,318	2,161	2,424	17,577
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	342	271	644	853	3,713
OTHER.....	16	6	36	12	66
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	706	706	706	706	13,327
CANADA.....	73	105	78	105	1,408
EC-TWELVE.....	202	517	202	517	7,324
FRANCE.....	3	.	3	.	3,933
UNITED KINGDOM...	134	237	134	237	1,853
NETHERLANDS.....	.	243	.	243	1,021
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	49	83	49	83	1,203
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	375	1	375	1	3,376
JAPAN.....	375	1	375	1	3,357
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	.	2	.	5
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	10
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	794	990	10,396	13,449	10,548
CANADA.....	253	159	6,959	9,180	7,010
EC-TWELVE.....	33	171	625	660	632
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	13	66	128	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	501	647	2,669	3,351	2,761
JAPAN.....	486	628	2,494	2,890	2,586
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	61	99	61
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	.	29	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	16	2	18
CHERRIES,SWEET(MAY)	40	325	23,320	25,311	24,254
CANADA.....	.	51	5,843	5,559	6,297
EC-TWELVE.....	13	243	2,523	2,472	2,791
UNITED KINGDOM...	13	13	1,628	1,986	1,689
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	235	584	269	731
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	723	371	723
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	23	10	14,213	16,323	14,357
JAPAN.....	23	10	11,715	14,363	11,842
HONG KONG.....	.	.	1,985	1,226	1,987
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	11	34	11
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	18	54	50	67
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	5	3	5
OTHER.....	.	.	3	.	3
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	18,409	18,802	23,955	24,515	461,976
CANADA.....	2,470	2,333	3,603	3,488	36,865
EC-TWELVE.....	6,052	12,643	6,565	13,900	140,035
FRANCE.....	3,472	4,938	3,489	5,501	61,642
NETHERLANDS.....	1,581	5,255	2,076	5,823	27,136
GERMANY, FED. REP	479	544	479	562	17,973
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	204	454	204	530	15,919
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	112	305	112	322	2,862
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,759	3,519	13,659	6,785	281,959
JAPAN.....	9,643	3,145	12,814	5,314	242,139
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	13	33	542	627	31,903
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	79
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	15	.	15	5	143
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	3	.	15	33
LEMONS.....(AUG)	11,469	13,997	30,844	35,004	139,205
CANADA.....	691	382	1,573	1,589	7,101
EC-TWELVE.....	89	119	169	160	2,722
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	13	40	18	40	230
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10,427	13,289	28,836	33,008	128,431
JAPAN.....	9,823	12,435	27,264	30,967	117,938
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	244	167	244	197	720
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	1
OTHER.....	.	.	.	10	.
LIMES.....(APR)	155	173	2,976	1,724	4,110
CANADA.....	55	13	554	430	1,115
EC-TWELVE.....	87	150	345	1,034	857
FRANCE.....	43	97	134	643	489
NETHERLANDS.....	21	29	103	99	146
UNITED KINGDOM...	13	21	104	257	146
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12	1	12	28	50
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	1	2,061	225	2,077
MALAYSIA.....	.	.	856	.	872
HONG KONG.....	.	.	743	.	743
JAPAN.....	.	.	251	221	251
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	7	4	7	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	8
ORANGES.....(NOV)	13,188	12,868	396,542	334,770	396,542
CANADA.....	5,937	4,560	110,808	95,184	110,808
EC-TWELVE.....	.	20	17,529	4,021	17,529
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2,481	1,276	2,481
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7,140	8,156	265,042	231,459	265,042
JAPAN.....	3,328	1,774	121,299	115,387	121,299
HONG KONG.....	3,491	5,544	103,917	78,137	103,917
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	112	20	112
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	104	40	457	2,526	457
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	93	107	275	107
OTHER.....	.	.	5	9	5
GRAPES.....(JUN)	20,167	23,477	77,395	85,838	111,588
CANADA.....	12,373	10,261	46,112	51,849	64,862
EC-TWELVE.....	516	544	4,890	4,212	6,049
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	25	157	234	230	2,098
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,540	11,710	24,451	27,517	32,465
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	2,227	4,076	9,680	7,492	10,522
HONG KONG.....	1,283	3,432	6,676	9,711	9,183
JAPAN.....	820	1,646	1,814	2,741	4,767
SINGAPORE.....	915	1,297	2,879	3,338	3,537
MID. EAST & N. AFR	312	451	469	877	611
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	327	277	1,035	922	4,450
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	74	77	203	230	1,054
PEARS.....(JUL)	5,197	6,572	12,347	14,776	43,830
CANADA.....	2,373	2,750	7,203	10,192	18,997
EC-TWELVE.....	236	250	247	269	2,234
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,143	1,049	1,507	1,049	9,796
SWEDEN.....	932	776	1,282	776	8,959
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	307	154	1,197	345	2,029
MID. EAST & N. AFR	359	1,717	817	1,931	5,596
SAUDI ARABIA.....	203	969	203	969	2,677
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	61	619	393	754	2,526
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	778	644	1,370	934	4,973
MEXICO.....	268	378	717	556	3,282
PANAMA.....	137	118	271	223	725
BRAZIL.....	332	130	332	130	607
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	8	5	57	156
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	1,381	2,475	34,260	40,464	34,747
CANADA.....	343	195	11,414	16,731	11,544
EC-TWELVE.....	483	807	3,332	4,016	3,397
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	88	304	1,168	1,059	1,187
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	378	1,033	17,724	17,621	17,962
HONG KONG.....	67	102	10,939	6,129	11,073
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	233	595	5,370	9,637	5,414
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	69	20	73
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	76	74	465	924	494
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	12	11	87	92	91
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	214	770	214	770	12,127
CANADA.....	104	404	104	404	2,937
EC-TWELVE.....	26	.	26	.	2,312
NETHERLANDS.....	26	.	26	.	1,395
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	395
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	.	370
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	1,483
SWEDEN.....	.	.	.	.	603
FINLAND.....	.	.	.	.	568
AUSTRIA.....	.	.	.	.	203
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	363	82	363	5,269
JAPAN.....	28	.	28	.	3,834
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	27	355	27	355	687
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	94
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	3	2	3	23
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	8
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS.....(JUN)	43	53	211	377	749
CANADA.....	.	.	51	138	95
EC-TWELVE.....	.	5	4	9	105
NETHERLANDS.....	.	5	3	5	51
FRANCE.....	.	.	.	.	46
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	30
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	24	8	92	145	327
JAPAN.....	2	7	29	83	218
HONG KONG.....	22	.	41	.	41
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	.	.	34
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	40	51	43	169
SAUDI ARABIA.....	6	38	36	40	59
KUWAIT.....	6	.	6	1	58
QATAR.....	.	.	.	.	36
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	2	7	5
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	.	12	36	17
CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	146	261	843	1,017	2,238
CANADA.....	.	.	80	25	93
EC-TWELVE.....	10	7	29	19	172
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	27	4	28	19	73
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	93	241	627	912	1,666
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	52	89	271	406	787
HONG KONG.....	24	36	129	122	367
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	1	16	3	67

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CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1987	OCTOBER 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES, MAR (CONT)					
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	7	4	47	21	101
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	3	13	17	65
CHERRIES, SW&TT (JUL)	496	530	2,099	2,049	5,422
CANADA.....	261	142	604	599	1,833
EC-TWELVE.....	51	143	846	664	1,615
GERMANY, FED. REP	34	21	400	23	664
NETHERLANDS.....	17	106	277	344	524
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	120	270	273
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	19	2	71	4	101
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	166	243	554	761	1,766
JAPAN.....	89	77	187	357	623
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	29	84	156	197	620
SINGAPORE.....	27	14	136	87	367
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	19	4	83
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	4	15	20
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	3	5
PEACHES.....(JUN)	2,697	2,453	6,597	7,566	13,622
CANADA.....	203	157	751	925	2,313
EC-TWELVE.....	.	15	41	189	265
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	47	.	121	141	397
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,299	2,140	5,247	5,872	14,418
JAPAN.....	1,956	1,638	3,322	3,402	9,899
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	155	312	1,073	1,761	2,865
MID. EAST & N. AFR	45	42	92	154	352
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	100	61	296	229	731
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	42	48	57	146
PEARS.....(JUN)	167	112	321	383	1,018
CANADA.....	11	7	25	60	155
EC-TWELVE.....	.	6	8	51	48
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	2	28	41	132
NORWAY.....	9	.	27	23	101
SWEDEN.....	1	2	1	2	31
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	130	23	205	138	409
JAPAN.....	105	25	127	45	206
SINGAPORE.....	.	.	17	14	51
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	.	3	8	6	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	65	22	83	171
SAUDI ARABIA.....	4	33	15	40	78
KUWAIT.....	2	.	4	3	40
EGYPT.....	.	32	.	32	34
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	2	13	2	53
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	2	21	13	50
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	969	1,423	5,590	9,264	7,234
CANADA.....	579	1,027	3,730	4,737	4,662
EC-TWELVE.....	189	271	772	2,853	1,350
GERMANY, FED. REP	152	76	326	837	478
NETHERLANDS.....	19	91	359	907	473
UNITED KINGDOM...	17	.	47	197	154
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	125	.	441	787	532
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	103	383	688	394
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	8	25	96	25
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	17	2	75	17	100
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	37	13	101	87	106
OTHER.....	.	.	64	.	64
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	3,272	2,391	10,283	8,565	24,531
CANADA.....	543	474	2,261	1,800	6,591
EC-TWELVE.....	147	33	198	90	415
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	182	121	348	290	969
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,022	1,258	6,282	4,391	13,201
JAPAN.....	646	672	1,697	2,405	5,285
HONG KONG.....	686	144	2,355	879	3,418
SINGAPORE.....	412	147	934	416	1,734
PHILIPPINES.....	210	194	748	643	1,470
MID. EAST & N. AFR	91	247	298	558	1,079
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	221	181	629	727	1,552
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	66	63	266	194	724
OTHER.....	.	14	.	16	.
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.....(AUG)	8,745	8,771	30,659	29,725	97,446
CANADA.....	427	583	1,628	2,013	4,311
EC-TWELVE.....	4,790	4,061	14,876	12,240	43,896
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,824	1,600	5,967	5,728	20,237
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,270	864	3,592	2,509	9,909
DENMARK.....	788	834	3,158	2,212	6,843
NETHERLANDS.....	572	367	1,038	892	4,427
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,328	1,454	5,266	6,206	9,956
SWEDEN.....	695	951	2,460	2,938	4,749
FINLAND.....	305	244	1,583	1,707	2,324
NORWAY.....	251	194	1,065	1,386	2,132
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,627	2,314	7,814	8,497	35,060
JAPAN.....	950	1,048	5,409	5,468	24,305
MID. EAST & N. AFR	407	236	809	487	2,329
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	123	100	194	205	1,501
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	42	23	71	78	371
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	20
PRUNES.....(AUG)	7,281	7,355	16,510	16,849	59,027
CANADA.....	337	283	1,044	1,085	3,261
EC-TWELVE.....	4,239	4,276	6,035	8,408	28,362
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,307	936	2,488	1,959	9,652
ITALY.....	1,200	1,306	2,366	3,007	8,288
UNITED KINGDOM...	323	371	629	647	3,267
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	848	942	3,327	3,172	8,057
SWEDEN.....	361	355	1,033	694	3,435
FINLAND.....	227	253	1,645	1,384	2,230
NORWAY.....	206	258	532	623	1,434
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,210	1,371	2,893	3,427	14,316
JAPAN.....	838	995	2,149	2,324	9,925
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	39	139	101	409	1,441
MID. EAST & N. AFR	296	150	564	207	1,342
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	261	310	542	466	2,802
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	84	24	100	64	374
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	15
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	142	473	1,923	2,631	2,009
CANADA.....	2	3	65	56	71
EC-TWELVE.....	40	60	602	843	622
FRANCE.....	40	60	383	634	403
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	155	.	155
ITALY.....	.	.	63	191	63
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	1	12	26	12
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	81	396	746	1,463	790
JAPAN.....	51	61	595	666	629
HONG KONG.....	21	5	75	134	81
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	10	448	165	457
SAUDI ARABIA.....	7	4	203	71	209
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	5	.	114	59	114
OMAN.....	2	5	73	13	78
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	.	19	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	4	50	36	57
OTHER.....	.	.	.	1	.
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	316	584	4,032	7,196	4,405
CANADA.....	3	8	608	162	616
EC-TWELVE.....	106	356	1,247	2,578	1,424
FRANCE.....	76	242	1,158	2,247	1,332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	2	11	127	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	106	62	600	2,781	634
JAPAN.....	16	13	191	1,256	200
HONG KONG.....	63	35	146	619	157
SINGAPORE.....	17	.	105	297	110
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	5	.	80	116	83
MID. EAST & N. AFR	68	62	1,229	770	1,330
SAUDI ARABIA.....	32	41	474	243	503
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	1	.	354	250	370
OMAN.....	23	14	178	57	200
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	13	23	59	23
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	24	75	282	635	332
OTHER.....	2	.	32	23	32
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	71	124	2,733	4,104	2,845
CANADA.....	23	23	526	516	557
EC-TWELVE.....	16	30	274	801	231
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	6	43	153	44
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	25	65	1,833	2,283	1,907
JAPAN.....	25	58	1,803	2,100	1,876
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	39	347	39
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	14	2	14
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	3	3	3
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	679	783	11,445	12,734	12,111
CANADA.....	359	362	4,389	4,634	5,250
EC-TWELVE.....	101	55	2,982	3,542	3,116
GERMANY, FED. REP	23	29	1,112	398	1,146
NETHERLANDS.....	9	11	817	1,341	834
UNITED KINGDOM...	24	13	603	763	616
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	86	104	1,092	1,088	1,141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	110	215	1,711	2,635	1,805
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	38	28	521	456	533
HONG KONG.....	23	30	362	453	396
NEW ZEALAND.....	47	11	294	36	294
JAPAN.....	1	42	277	948	239
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	7	320	540	323
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	11	33	348	204	361
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	6	99	90	110
OTHER.....	.	.	5	1	5
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	105	110	1,707	1,988	1,867
CANADA.....	73	70	987	544	1,119
EC-TWELVE.....	4	6	132	371	140
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11	.	188	64	188
SWITZERLAND.....	11	.	184	60	184
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	29	344	876	355
JAPAN.....	5	18	165	817	172
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	7	1	112	36	110
HONG KONG.....	4	.	61	7	61
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	.	102	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	56	28	65

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1987	OCTOBER 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
GRPFRT, CNF. (CONT)					
OTHER.....	.	3	.	3	.
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	179	203	3,254	3,902	3,708
CANADA.....	8	2	92	103	160
EC-TWELVE.....	6	25	643	621	711
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	317	161	334
DENMARK.....	6	.	190	28	190
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	34	330	323	383
SWITZERLAND.....	10	.	154	80	175
SWEDEN.....	.	31	113	153	131
NORWAY.....	.	.	63	81	72
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	136	112	1,665	1,604	1,803
MALAYSIA.....	37	36	470	237	504
HONG KONG.....	17	.	418	374	441
SINGAPORE.....	6	11	299	186	308
JAPAN.....	17	4	223	197	267
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	283	940	377
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	270	457	358
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	2	11	68	12
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	18	19	214	202	247
OTHER.....	.	8	15	40	15
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	13	16	13	16	13,329
CANADA.....	5	11	5	11	4,638
EC-TWELVE.....	2	.	2	.	1,811
ITALY.....	.	.	.	.	840
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	.	835
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	751
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	5	7	5	6,101
JAPAN.....	7	5	7	5	5,841
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	2
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	.	.	24
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	2
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	10,701	11,097	10,701	11,097	179,614
CANADA.....	9,417	9,522	9,417	9,522	153,275
EC-TWELVE.....	253	97	253	97	1,635
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	191
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	876	871	876	871	16,845
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	3	.	56
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	101	359	101	359	1,058
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	51	243	51	248	1,498
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	6
ONION.....(OCT)	8,850	16,067	8,850	16,067	104,391
CANADA.....	2,519	3,746	2,519	3,746	41,616
EC-TWELVE.....	94	64	94	64	1,051
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	74	.	74	.	924
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,625	11,420	4,625	11,420	52,511
JAPAN.....	1,579	7,059	1,579	7,059	34,200
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1,391	2,799	1,391	2,799	10,075
HONG KONG.....	922	741	922	741	5,971
MID. EAST & N. AFR	39	.	39	.	112
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1,487	803	1,487	803	6,364
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	14	34	14	34	1,257
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	45
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	797	1,620	797	1,620	30,754
CANADA.....	576	884	576	884	27,165
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	19
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	81	69	81	69	701
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	75	610	75	610	1,993
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	65	54	65	54	647
OTHER.....	.	3	.	3	29
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	18	424	18	424	4,472
CANADA.....	.	293	.	293	3,905
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	.	.	18
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	79	18	79	211
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	48	.	48	172
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	165
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	4,821	4,702	4,821	4,702	76,778
CANADA.....	4,175	4,331	4,175	4,331	72,548
EC-TWELVE.....	.	12	.	12	62
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	96
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	581	302	581	302	3,550
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	18	.	18	.	202
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	47	56	47	56	303
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	17
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN.....(AUG)	10,453	11,804	24,248	24,916	109,237
CANADA.....	33	43	104	207	574
EC-TWELVE.....	2,466	3,826	7,650	7,963	33,705
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,218	1,833	3,292	4,386	15,446
UNITED KINGDOM...	575	1,027	2,527	1,684	9,101
FRANCE.....	277	537	369	931	5,015
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	435	1,043	1,384	1,874	7,908
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7,266	6,659	13,974	14,227	63,400
JAPAN.....	5,952	5,121	10,377	10,464	45,390
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	530	834	1,661	2,046	6,765
MID. EAST & N. AFR	41	19	114	33	603
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	136	169	342	497	1,996
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	76	40	179	116	1,003
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	46
TOM.,PST&PULP.(JUL)	394	425	1,320	3,798	5,327
CANADA.....	71	115	426	702	1,206
EC-TWELVE.....	48	.	67	1,117	103
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	6	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	229	243	606	1,566	2,963
JAPAN.....	120	117	336	1,156	2,123
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	52	62	121	162	318
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	10	38	32	264
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	12	23	87	110	299
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	19	34	95	264	483
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	2
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	119	617	956	2,075	3,814
CANADA.....	10	399	575	1,617	2,272
EC-TWELVE.....	.	2	15	2	26
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	5	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	37	151	252	321	1,025
JAPAN.....	42	126	166	217	460
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	.	.	161
SINGAPORE.....	37	4	59	46	152
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	.	20	125
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	4	11	20	71
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	3	10	4	25
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	13	59	92	62	393
NETHL. ANTILLES..	10	3	30	15	191
BERMUDA.....	.	21	46	25	103
OTHER.....	.	.	.	28	.
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN,SWEET,FRZ(JUL)	4,076	4,403	13,005	15,490	47,503
CANADA.....	102	167	989	412	3,066
EC-TWELVE.....	49	662	421	2,327	4,424
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	74	73	115	1,033
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,865	3,462	11,390	12,437	37,960
JAPAN.....	3,244	3,041	9,696	10,463	32,237
AUSTRALIA.....	560	330	1,458	1,536	4,201
MID. EAST & N. AFR	22	22	93	50	699
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	.	3	10	72
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	18	32	66	193
OTHER.....	.	.	.	23	.
FR. FRIES,FRZ.(JUL)	9,820	12,497	34,587	43,759	108,263
CANADA.....	18	83	129	189	370
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	394	22	589
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,620	11,791	33,442	42,053	104,592
JAPAN.....	8,464	10,227	28,653	35,676	88,895
MID. EAST & N. AFR	99	414	442	878	1,467
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	9	53	13	90	52
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	74	156	167	503	1,204
OTHER.....	.	.	.	53	.
GARLIC,DRD/DEH(JAN)	276	263	2,644	3,164	3,345
CANADA.....	103	83	1,052	980	1,248
EC-TWELVE.....	97	61	739	942	1,014
UNITED KINGDOM...	31	34	301	483	421
GERMANY, FED. REP	23	10	294	232	341
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	31	27	189	254	232
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	55	68	394	558	473
AUSTRALIA.....	27	39	222	384	248
JAPAN.....	9	8	94	116	102
OTHER PACIFIC IS.	19	9	56	38	96
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	8	52	77	66
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	127	230	253
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	17	28	61	35
OTHER.....	.	.	13	32	24
ONIONS,DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,867	1,681	13,087	15,344	18,193
CANADA.....	166	76	1,612	1,364	1,979
EC-TWELVE.....	770	506	5,861	6,014	7,415
UNITED KINGDOM...	305	291	2,096	2,173	2,770
GERMANY, FED. REP	331	123	2,145	2,220	2,602
NETHERLANDS.....	40	46	556	573	760
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	168	185	1,660	1,671	2,057
SWITZERLAND.....	59	46	594	487	713
SWEDEN.....	56	69	512	595	630
NORWAY.....	29	23	303	260	382
FINLAND.....	24	45	235	320	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	686	839	3,525	5,906	6,195
JAPAN.....	435	600	2,198	4,315	4,535
AUSTRALIA.....	125	125	980	1,029	1,290
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	40	30	50
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	76	64	230	155	275
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	9	90	117	99
OTHER.....	.	.	69	37	122
POTATO,FLAKES.(OCT)	1,763	1,739	1,763	1,739	23,816
CANADA.....	32	87	32	87	497
EC-TWELVE.....	235	216	235	216	3,685
UNITED KINGDOM...	130	187	130	187	2,734

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POTATO,FLAKE (CONT)					
NETHERLANDS.....	94	.	94	.	509
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	18	18	18	624
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,239	1,417	1,239	1,417	17,836
JAPAN.....	1,046	1,247	1,046	1,247	15,534
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	165
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	238	2	238	2	702
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	21
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	236
POTATO,DRD/DEH(OCT)	314	602	314	602	5,147
CANADA.....	202	517	202	517	3,712
EC-TWELVE.....	.	10	.	10	99
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	31	18	31	18	155
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	23	26	23	26	948
JAPAN.....	11	9	11	9	779
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	10	8	10	80
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	36	18	36	18	79
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	.	5	.	30
OTHER.....	7	2	7	2	45
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JUL)	816	2,870	1,959	6,089	6,091
CANADA.....	147	90	198	179	589
EC-TWELVE.....	260	1,448	524	2,309	1,176
FRANCE.....	71	251	85	462	271
GERMANY, FED. REP	20	64	39	386	219
NETHERLANDS.....	46	1,055	100	1,175	155
ITALY.....	98	.	130	100	148
GREECE.....	35	.	80	.	130
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	15	61	108	129
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	45	21	61	41
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	36	325	79	749	911
JAPAN.....	19	205	45	406	776
MID. EAST & N. AFR	153	43	270	259	1,119
ISRAEL.....	29	10	98	39	399
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	15	10	15	20	207
JORDAN.....	25	22	30	122	180
SAUDI ARABIA.....	38	.	82	52	173
KUWAIT.....	45	.	45	25	148
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	29	85	129	118	364
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	7	6	7	28
OTHER.....	184	825	733	2,408	1,864
INDIA.....	184	825	733	2,408	1,864
PECANS,UNSHLD.(OCT)	164	159	164	159	1,273
CANADA.....	48	13	48	13	143
EC-TWELVE.....	62	97	62	97	552
UNITED KINGDOM...	42	40	42	40	204
SPAIN.....	.	31	.	31	137
NETHERLANDS.....	.	1	.	1	95
ITALY.....	.	12	.	12	79
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	41	7	41	7	50
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	6	1	6	44
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	.	10	.	15
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	37	.	37	456
MEXICO.....	.	37	.	37	463
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	.	2	.	2
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(AUG)	31,694	25,102	35,640	27,044	51,548
CANADA.....	445	217	700	696	1,924
EC-TWELVE.....	28,953	23,095	31,625	23,821	41,483
SPAIN.....	9,908	7,931	10,151	8,399	13,870
GERMANY, FED. REP	6,610	9,435	8,041	9,585	10,272
NETHERLANDS.....	6,298	1,133	7,120	1,133	9,317
ITALY.....	4,163	3,175	4,275	3,208	5,362
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	856	1,394	1,021	1,493	1,122
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,171	237	1,232	356	2,793
MID. EAST & N. AFR	81	24	114	41	323
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	164	129	925	630	3,845
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	23	7	23	7	48
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	9
PISTACH,UNSHLD(SEP)	112	149	392	296	1,840
CANADA.....	.	3	.	25	34
EC-TWELVE.....	2	.	193	.	396
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	191	.	261
FRANCE.....	.	.	.	.	60
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	54
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	11	15	11	61
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	61	132	150	230	1,256
CHINA (MAINLAND).	36	.	91	.	461
HONG KONG.....	.	25	20	64	299
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	31	4	51	237
JAPAN.....	13	68	13	103	206
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	.	19	.	53
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	3	.	11	13
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	1
OTHER.....	15	.	15	20	26
ALMONDS,SHLD..(JUL)	19,111	17,349	48,553	64,979	127,613
CANADA.....	230	373	1,299	1,027	2,688
EC-TWELVE.....	14,282	12,030	33,734	39,732	75,407
GERMANY, FED. REP	8,551	6,030	19,913	21,009	40,581
FRANCE.....	2,015	1,083	4,341	4,065	10,094
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,677	1,588	5,452	7,020	11,710
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,764	3,101	4,508	7,717	18,933
JAPAN.....	1,263	2,235	3,334	5,210	14,256
MID. EAST & N. AFR	753	576	1,385	1,147	5,117
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	271	96	387	152	1,097
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	5	10	11	38
OTHER.....	126	31	1,777	8,174	12,622
PECANS,SHLD...(OCT)	153	170	153	170	1,452
CANADA.....	51	53	51	53	534
EC-TWELVE.....	99	48	99	48	421
NETHERLANDS.....	58	27	58	27	168
UNITED KINGDOM...	16	13	16	13	131
GERMANY, FED. REP	8	.	8	.	80
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	14	.	14	95
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	40	4	40	155
JAPAN.....	.	.	.	.	100
AUSTRALIA.....	1	40	1	40	35
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	4
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	16	.	16	242
MEXICO.....	.	16	.	16	230
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	1,433	1,761	2,767	3,228	8,265
CANADA.....	142	57	435	388	1,223
EC-TWELVE.....	658	918	1,375	1,462	3,212
GERMANY, FED. REP	249	227	793	585	1,248
SPAIN.....	135	126	184	159	702
NETHERLANDS.....	133	85	151	85	445
GREECE.....	120	279	120	356	441
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	216	274	253	331	431
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	257	415	443	872	2,447
AUSTRALIA.....	144	169	211	282	874
JAPAN.....	73	160	104	382	787
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	38	78	124	175	635
MID. EAST & N. AFR	157	93	238	126	772
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	3	21	27	140
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	2	0	12
OTHER.....	0	1	0	21	28
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	29	86	54	146	716
CANADA.....	.	11	.	11	23
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	.	13	95
FRANCE.....	.	.	.	.	56
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	.	31
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	71	16	82	337
JAPAN.....	10	22	10	33	172
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	47	1	47	103
HONG KONG.....	.	1	5	1	48
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	180
ISRAEL.....	.	.	.	.	180
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	19	2	38	40	76
MEXICO.....	18	.	36	38	72
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	2
OTHER.....	.	3	.	3	2
ALMONDS,PREP..(JUL)	4,656	4,429	11,829	15,595	33,066
CANADA.....	174	103	456	395	1,055
EC-TWELVE.....	3,182	3,036	8,217	10,396	20,711
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,388	1,592	4,295	5,731	10,092
FRANCE.....	522	601	1,506	1,601	4,019
UNITED KINGDOM...	265	255	666	1,389	3,103
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	390	119	1,059	679	2,499
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	418	1,045	1,223	3,372	7,127
JAPAN.....	254	354	785	2,734	5,332
MID. EAST & N. AFR	412	71	753	329	1,327
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	68	33	72	350	154
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	3	2	35
OTHER.....	13	22	41	74	158
HOPS					
HOPS.....(SEP)	286	48	292	407	3,039
CANADA.....	1	13	1	59	245
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	.	.	78
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	29	.	29	.	268
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	38
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	255	32	255	343	2,276
BRAZIL.....	255	32	255	124	2,107
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	6	0	100
OTHER.....	.	3	.	5	34
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	245	240	324	448	2,699
CANADA.....	.	9	4	20	89
EC-TWELVE.....	5	26	7	97	364
NETHERLANDS.....	.	10	.	15	170
GERMANY, FED. REP	5	.	5	56	67
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	1	2	1	58
IRELAND.....	.	15	.	25	55
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	0	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	4	8	17	279
PHILIPPINES.....	.	1	3	13	161
JAPAN.....	.	.	.	.	42
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	1	34

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1987	OCTOBER 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
HOPS EXTRACT (CONT)					
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	232	188	284	285	1,641
MEXICO	202	131	202	175	771
COLOMBIA	.	.	.	.	425
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	8	1	8	1	70
OTHER	.	12	13	26	220
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	1,401	1,471	9,031	13,514	11,080
CANADA	287	476	2,692	3,435	3,275
EC-TWELVE	489	356	2,498	4,276	2,995
UNITED KINGDOM	311	220	1,590	2,847	1,857
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	73	42	256	346	355
OTHER WEST EUROPE	75	152	621	1,046	674
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	402	368	2,267	3,677	2,955
JAPAN	300	289	1,509	2,826	1,879
CHINA (TAIWAN)	38	19	421	145	539
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	1	11	3	11
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	39	34	232	219	294
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	107	76	679	816	841
OTHER	2	8	31	43	37
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	32	34	473	325	473
CANADA	3	0	67	30	67
EC-TWELVE	11	8	232	104	232
UNITED KINGDOM	10	5	118	47	118
FRANCE	.	.	81	7	81
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1	.	13	29	13
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	25	127	147	127
JAPAN	11	24	98	121	98
HONG KONG	.	.	18	10	18
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	5	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	5	0	32	9	32
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	.	.	0	0	0
OTHER	.	.	1	1	1
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	52	78	1,379	1,701	1,379
CANADA	.	4	50	79	50
EC-TWELVE	21	25	420	387	420
GERMANY, FED. REP	4	2	184	80	184
NETHERLANDS	13	15	90	98	90
UNITED KINGDOM	0	3	49	52	49
FRANCE	.	.	46	49	46
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	1	91	96	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	26	37	493	898	493
JAPAN	23	19	313	723	313
HONG KONG	3	16	105	62	105
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	1	3	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	5	10	291	180	291
MEXICO	5	2	263	107	263
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	.	.	2	5	2
OTHER	.	.	31	52	31
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	81	110	1,194	1,204	1,194
CANADA	4	5	46	56	46
EC-TWELVE	38	77	522	589	522
UNITED KINGDOM	12	27	223	260	223
GERMANY, FED. REP	15	13	112	91	112
FRANCE	5	23	62	108	62
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	.	34	24	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	30	14	400	370	400
JAPAN	2	4	241	195	241
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	11	6	84	77	84
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	2	10	8	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	9	146	127	146
MEXICO	4	5	59	65	59
VENEZUELA	.	.	28	11	28
BRAZIL	0	1	21	5	21
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	0	0	3	1	3
OTHER	3	3	33	29	33
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	27	28	348	454	348
CANADA	2	4	19	37	19
EC-TWELVE	10	13	180	239	180
UNITED KINGDOM	5	6	62	90	62
FRANCE	0	3	47	54	47
ITALY	1	.	20	34	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE	.	.	2	7	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	5	69	91	69
JAPAN	4	3	39	55	39
HONG KONG	2	.	15	14	15
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	0	8	8	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	3	1	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	6	53	68	53
MEXICO	4	5	40	42	40
BRAZIL	2	.	5	8	5
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	.	.	.	1	.
OTHER	1	1	21	11	21

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1987	OCTOBER 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES.....(JUL)	7,284	7,447	24,660	23,665	120,518
CANADA	7,244	7,447	12,878	15,321	44,217
CHILE	40	.	316	628	38,450
NEW ZEALAND	.	.	5,583	3,294	26,666
ARGENTINA	.	.	5,262	4,279	8,476
BANANAS.....(JAN)	225,949	236,728	2,457,463	2,416,011	2,940,544
ECUADOR	41,288	63,692	608,929	641,954	719,975
HONDURAS	51,547	45,069	491,711	520,251	586,272
COSTA RICA	46,735	52,232	473,776	487,461	551,167
COLOMBIA	40,651	37,188	399,433	361,802	492,308
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	37	48	11,716	11,494	11,862
CANADA	37	45	11,329	10,843	11,330
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	308	256	12,911	15,276	15,045
MEXICO	224	134	12,339	14,530	13,508
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	39	76	39	76	5,083
BAHAMAS	39	55	39	55	4,875
LEMONS.....(AUG)	160	909	2,325	4,355	5,520
SPAIN	38	.	559	636	2,839
CHILE	2	.	1,383	743	1,623
BAHAMAS	119	909	382	2,959	981
LIMES.....(APR)	3,045	4,872	19,090	27,650	34,109
MEXICO	2,760	4,069	18,047	25,869	32,439
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	1,093	2,179	14,256	16,041	14,256
MEXICO	1,085	2,179	8,191	14,557	8,191
SPAIN	.	.	4,562	57	4,562
ORANGES.....(NOV)	611	945	20,148	22,514	20,148
MEXICO	487	781	10,403	8,428	10,403
ISRAEL	.	.	3,758	1,805	3,758
DOMINICAN REPUB	66	89	2,195	2,578	2,195
SPAIN	.	.	2,038	6,825	2,038
GRAPES.....(JUN)	1,017	3,830	35,270	36,005	309,538
CHILE	148	.	206	26	261,250
MEXICO	21	.	30,435	20,090	43,556
MANGOES.....(JAN)	2	80	51,930	34,546	51,996
MEXICO	.	49	42,614	27,169	42,614
HAITI	.	.	8,716	7,200	8,780
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	42	362	43,881	27,565	162,750
MEXICO	16	345	42,282	23,857	123,539
HONDURAS	.	17	83	1,396	17,040
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	132	96	12,717	14,627	71,468
MEXICO	73	27	10,564	10,893	39,443
PANAMA	.	33	711	275	8,705
GUATEMALA	.	.	824	2,078	8,279
WATERMELONS.(APR)	120	229	93,720	77,330	136,532
MEXICO	120	229	92,922	76,142	133,368
PEARS.....(JUL)	1,461	2,271	3,606	3,932	32,981
CHILE	.	.	.	.	17,083
ARGENTINA	5	.	107	430	7,088
JAPAN	1,224	2,085	3,267	3,154	3,906
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	3,905	5,938	67,160	68,503	80,947
COSTA RICA	1,627	2,886	29,405	35,052	34,922
HONDURAS	975	2,018	25,258	20,700	31,023
DOMINICAN REPUB	644	984	8,888	9,605	11,227
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	109	122	109	122	14,469
NEW ZEALAND	109	122	109	122	14,313
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	362	328	1,962	1,680	3,530
ISRAEL	280	12	934	155	1,720
SPAIN	48	167	704	705	863
MANDARINS...(JAN)	2,789	3,573	44,612	41,617	49,621
SPAIN	1,942	2,480	25,379	22,077	27,523
KOREA, REPUBLIC	174	236	8,501	9,477	9,129
CHINA (MAINLAND	362	611	4,852	5,743	5,745
JAPAN	280	186	4,321	3,684	5,634
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	7,590	6,442	78,674	73,546	78,674
SPAIN	7,006	5,855	69,419	64,994	69,419
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	292	183	5,153	4,340	5,153
SPAIN	97	3	2,934	2,422	2,934
GREECE	169	135	2,025	1,784	2,025
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	511	452	8,253	8,199	8,253
SPAIN	339	326	4,520	5,629	4,520
MEXICO	56	42	2,399	1,441	2,399
GREECE	75	53	911	759	911
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	63	78	769	794	769
GREECE	24	66	515	671	515
SPAIN	23	9	175	26	175
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	478	260	3,615	4,325	3,615
SPAIN	423	236	3,176	3,856	3,176
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	6,124	5,249	59,075	52,781	59,075
SPAIN	6,077	5,158	58,023	51,856	58,023
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	122	221	1,809	3,106	1,809
GREECE	61	91	959	1,224	959
SPAIN	47	124	591	1,205	591
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,120	4,116	5,993	11,856	25,384
GREECE	515	3,302	1,337	4,971	12,469
CHILE	127	258	1,388	4,279	5,663
SPAIN	274	346	859	1,026	3,153
AUSTRALIA	184	108	1,792	344	2,787
PEARS.....(JUN)	12	106	391	450	456
SPAIN	12	6	172	10	190
CHILE	.	.	113	23	150
NEW ZEALAND	.	.	61	94	61
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	17,629	18,296	212,836	207,028	239,858
THAILAND	6,634	8,585	91,786	109,531	103,118
PHILIPPINES	7,983	7,780	91,264	75,393	100,913
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	867	1,106	6,023	7,105	14,793
MEXICO	788	999	5,141	5,926	11,749

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COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1987	OCTOBER 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	461	1,277	1,303	2,361	3,756
TURKEY.....	384	995	1,053	1,538	3,008
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	22	36	34	51	663
IRAN.....	.	.	.	.	251
CHINA (MAINLAND	.	2	3	3	166
HONG KONG.....	.	3	.	3	111
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	99	99	159	232	4,480
PAKISTAN.....	.	73	.	194	1,967
CHINA (MAINLAND	17	.	17	5	1,264
IRAN.....	.	.	.	.	724
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	1,099	1,524	1,206	2,008	2,567
GREECE.....	950	1,150	986	1,417	1,940
TURKEY.....	51	203	92	219	393
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	2,129	1,580	3,754	3,955	8,053
MEXICO.....	2,047	1,015	3,619	2,431	7,251
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	230	18	414	18	4,406
SPAIN.....	.	.	.	.	2,891
TURKEY.....	230	18	414	18	1,461
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	2,586	3,393	10,483	10,505	24,536
ARGENTINA.....	1,371	1,120	4,960	3,892	7,833
GERMANY, FED. R	281	677	1,470	2,235	3,808
HUNGARY.....	98	15	198	100	2,597
AUSTRIA.....	182	342	1,110	873	2,301
SPAIN.....	131	210	334	441	1,777
CHILE.....	211	263	887	1,022	1,546
FCOJ.....(DEC)	42,063	30,348	349,555	257,834	395,520
BRAZIL.....	39,287	28,672	314,700	218,468	359,179
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	3,003	6,515	16,523	34,764	20,078
ARGENTINA.....	1,603	5,432	8,062	22,709	9,374
BRAZIL.....	1,273	814	5,446	8,450	6,313
CANADA.....	17	19	2,467	2,246	3,037
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	2,870	2,073	22,914	25,695	26,752
PHILIPPINES....	2,729	1,959	22,293	21,400	26,048
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	2,745	2,892	41,301	42,911	47,092
PHILIPPINES....	1,558	1,702	18,761	19,432	20,814
THAILAND.....	551	771	15,539	18,171	16,699
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	616	377	6,134	4,329	7,345
CANADA.....	616	377	5,630	4,179	6,841
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	114	55	2,511	1,212	2,838
YUGOSLAVIA.....	94	48	837	490	1,142
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	927	106	927
CHILE.....	.	.	338	447	357
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	984	674	35,343	23,604	35,926
MEXICO.....	851	546	29,810	24,221	30,260
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	94	364	94	364	13,129
MEXICO.....	37	9	37	9	11,170
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	3,362	2,063	3,362	2,063	15,085
CANADA.....	3,362	2,048	3,362	2,048	14,683
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	8,464	9,372	8,464	9,372	58,947
CANADA.....	7,510	8,969	7,510	8,969	46,207
MEXICO.....	713	192	713	192	10,312
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	517	240	517	240	7,034
MEXICO.....	29	.	29	.	4,923
CANADA.....	475	224	475	224	1,621
CELERY.....(OCT)	1,236	1,006	1,236	1,006	15,373
MEXICO.....	34	.	34	.	7,399
CANADA.....	908	1,003	908	1,003	5,972
GUATEMALA.....	290	3	290	3	1,964
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	2,739	1,583	2,739	1,583	213,903
MEXICO.....	2,608	1,401	2,608	1,401	204,019
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	134	3	134	3	18,332
MEXICO.....	122	2	122	2	18,022
GARLIC.....(OCT)	287	54	287	54	17,580
MEXICO.....	137	3	137	3	12,338
ARGENTINA.....	.	.	.	.	3,301
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	90	54	90	54	17,585
MEXICO.....	.	.	.	.	15,737
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	1,509	882	1,509	882	20,626
MEXICO.....	1,426	659	1,426	659	17,243
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	5,035	3,689	5,035	3,689	189,508
MEXICO.....	2,639	2,463	2,639	2,463	162,888
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	5,020	2,229	5,020	2,229	128,828
MEXICO.....	3,890	1,525	3,890	1,525	117,963
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	169	296	169	296	41,517
CANADA.....	169	282	169	282	41,489
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	11,469	15,761	11,469	15,761	175,451
CANADA.....	11,462	15,761	11,462	15,761	175,095
SQUASH.....(OCT)	1,864	1,819	1,864	1,819	61,833
MEXICO.....	1,701	1,703	1,701	1,703	59,300
TOMATOES....(OCT)	15,037	19,434	15,037	19,434	376,087
MEXICO.....	14,810	19,224	14,810	19,224	368,268
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	900	662	900	662	14,721

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MEXICO.....	395	60	395	60	12,408
CHILE.....	417	533	417	533	1,485
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	543	350	1,649	1,443	8,314
SPAIN.....	543	334	1,616	1,281	8,122
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	3,755	5,055	12,027	10,013	45,646
MEXICO.....	656	220	3,591	3,288	19,883
PORTUGAL.....	575	289	1,795	488	4,640
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	721	323	2,917	1,269	6,437
ITALY.....	341	46	880	256	2,372
ISRAEL.....	211	241	932	305	2,258
TOMATOES....(JUL)	10,052	9,116	23,959	23,002	78,619
ITALY.....	3,599	5,647	12,212	14,784	41,566
SPAIN.....	4,113	2,643	7,921	5,448	20,346
ISRAEL.....	1,305	365	2,364	553	8,020
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,228	949	17,541	15,159	18,918
SPAIN.....	1,190	938	17,350	14,883	18,677
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	123	197	2,123	1,411	3,008
MEXICO.....	7	.	1,505	304	1,512
CHINA (TAIWAN).	84	72	286	377	600
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	3,297	2,725	20,752	14,230	61,513
CHINA (MAINLAND	1,507	1,420	8,870	7,706	26,076
CHINA (TAIWAN).	771	390	6,455	2,185	17,765
HONG KONG.....	777	210	3,751	1,797	9,359
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS.....(SEP)	465	1,659	1,053	6,008	9,155
CANADA.....	348	570	724	1,190	4,419
CHINA (TAIWAN).	80	76	290	196	2,641
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	5,815	4,941	12,987	10,049	82,669
MEXICO.....	4,673	4,294	9,830	8,243	69,547
GUATEMALA.....	1,124	623	3,105	1,773	11,917
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	2,001	2,977	5,463	4,914	27,391
MEXICO.....	1,843	2,861	5,085	4,588	26,291
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	640	428	3,762	2,156	7,469
GUATEMALA.....	139	104	690	644	3,126
EL SALVADOR....	476	57	2,002	236	2,572
DOMINICAN REPUB	18	230	1,043	1,013	1,713
POTATOES....(SEP)	8,404	4,707	12,233	9,706	48,625
CANADA.....	8,227	4,667	11,978	9,666	48,134
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	90	44	864	1,021	1,024
JAPAN.....	29	16	261	346	305
KOREA, REPUBLIC	31	7	204	137	250
CHINA (TAIWAN).	6	3	133	164	138
CHILE.....	11	.	96	46	113
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	4,363	4,041	44,793	35,890	51,803
PHILIPPINES....	3,824	3,569	36,410	31,937	42,345
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	513	12	2,148	863	6,960
BRAZIL.....	468	12	1,914	862	6,522
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	72	32	180	49	1,444
TURKEY.....	4	.	4	.	812
HONG KONG.....	49	.	119	.	325
CHINA (MAINLAND	.	29	.	47	176
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	368	393	1,018	1,107	3,255
BRAZIL.....	82	243	461	524	1,391
BOLIVIA.....	70	39	260	261	982
PERU.....	154	88	235	189	459
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,997	3,580	10,372	12,298	38,042
BRAZIL.....	855	1,276	2,457	5,472	17,332
INDIA.....	2,687	1,305	6,727	4,634	15,547
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	125	357	260	479	1,791
TURKEY.....	102	281	187	376	1,446
ITALY.....	1	.	24	20	227
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	7,417	7,536	38,584	36,409	52,506
ITALY.....	2,947	3,235	15,724	13,457	20,887
FRANCE.....	2,394	2,487	11,847	11,037	15,719
SPAIN.....	1,554	1,566	9,147	10,355	13,538
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	26,119	23,646	204,549	184,877	248,109
ITALY.....	11,265	10,552	96,421	81,111	114,336
FRANCE.....	7,127	6,682	55,839	54,016	69,984
GERMANY, FED. R	3,393	2,350	22,401	19,344	26,584
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,763	1,974	14,489	13,781	18,450
ITALY.....	727	737	7,721	7,088	9,276
SPAIN.....	505	942	4,279	4,427	6,058
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.....(JAN)	21,490	24,775	226,827	270,612	266,921
COLOMBIA.....	15,992	19,555	174,653	207,224	206,990
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	.	.	345,404	.	345,404
COLOMBIA.....	.	.	330,511	.	330,511

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PINEAPPLE N CONC. -- 1,000 LITERS. 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
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